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McGill



Daily

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Editorial Up. 446
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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1916.

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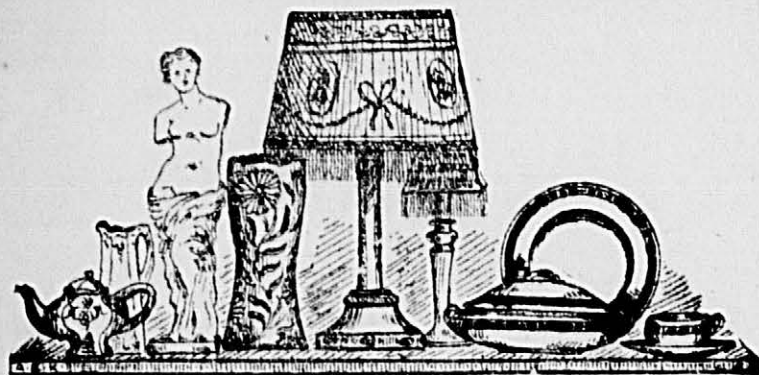
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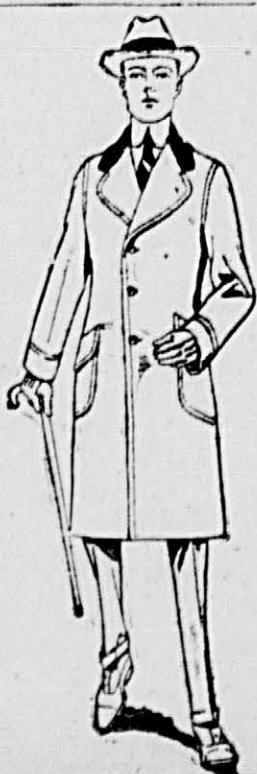
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DAILY LOSES H. R. MORGAN

Lengthy and Important Meeting
of Students' Council.

NEW MANAGING BOARD

Members of Senior Hockey
Team to Be Reimbursed
Travelling Expenses.

Another lengthy and important meeting of the Students' Council was held yesterday afternoon, at which a large amount of business was transacted. Those present were: Arthur S. Lamb, president; G. M. Willisroft, Union; Hugh Crombie, Track; F. H. Andrews, Hockey; Eric A. Cushing, Athletic Association; T. M. Richard, Athletic Association; T. M. Richard, Athletic Association.

It was decided that members of the Senior hockey team who travelled to Montreal at their own expense to play in the scheduled City League game during the Christmas holidays be reimbursed their travelling expenses. It was further decided that the sum of \$7.00 be granted the Junior Hockey Team, to cover the rental of the Victoria Rink for an exhibition game with Bishop's College.

The resignation of H. R. Morgan from the position of editor-in-chief of the McGill Daily was read, and perforce accepted, as he has now been a year in office, and feels that he must settle down to his college work in preparation for the near-approaching exams. The following motion was drawn up and passed by the Council as a slight expression of their appreciation of his work:

"The Students' Council desires to express to Mr. H. R. Morgan, the retiring Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily, their great appreciation for the invaluable services he has rendered to the undergraduate body by his persistent and untiring efforts during his term of office as Editor-in-Chief. The Council feels that, under his guidance, the McGill Daily has reached a standard of excellence equalled by but few other college publications. Mr. Morgan's keen interest in all undergraduate activities, his self-sacrifice and devotion, have been productive of results shown in the columns of the Daily, for which the Council, on behalf of the undergraduate body, desires to express its sincere thanks."

On the recommendation of the President and the retiring Editor-in-Chief of the Daily T. W. L. Macdonald was appointed Editor-in-Chief, and G. W. Bourke managing editor of the Daily.

A letter from the Mandolin Club was read, asking for financial support from the Council, in view of the growth of activity of the club during the past season. Their application was discussed very favorably, but it was decided to take no action until more information had been obtained from them.

The President and E. A. Cushing were appointed a committee to go over the by-laws of the Council and recommend any necessary changes.

The business carried out in the office during the past week was reviewed, after which the meeting adjourned.

RESULTS IN LAW ARE ANNOUNCED

Second Year Make Poor Showing,
But Third Year Do
Better.

The results in Bills of Exchange in Commercial Law in the second and third years of the Faculty of Law were posted yesterday, and show only a fair pass list. In the second year no less than seven students out of a total of sixteen failed to meet the required standard, that is, fifty per cent.; while in the third, the examiner was a little more lenient, passing fifteen out of eighteen candidates. The list, in order of merit, follows:

Second Year.

First class—Common, Myerson.
Second class—Bernfield, Ram, Garber, Rose.
Third class—Galvin, Dowler, Audette.

Third Year.

First class—Girouard, Vineberg, Budyk, Jacobs, Coughlin, Griffith, Brais.
Second class—Vantelet, Phaneuf, Reilly, Morin.
Third class—Elliott, Shulman, Beauchamp, Charbonneau.

ARTS SMOKER.

The President of the Arts Undergraduates' Society announces that the Faculty Smoker, which was to take place on Friday evening of this week, had of necessity to be postponed.

LIEUT. BULL WOUNDED.

Member of Science '15 Latest McGill
Man Mentioned in Casualties.

Lieut. Wilford Edward Bull has been seriously wounded in action. The casualty list still continues to bring in the names of prominent McGill graduates and undergraduates who have played their part on the battlefields of Europe.

When the war first broke out, Lieut. Bull, who was a member of class of Science '15, joined the C.O.T.C., taking the officers' course. He rapidly rose from the ranks of the McGill Battalion, and before the first half session was over Bull was corporal in charge of No. 12 section of "D" Company, then commanded by Capt. Paul Sise, now Adjutant of the 148th Overseas Battalion. Before the year was finished Lieut. Bull enlisted in the 22nd Canadian Divisional Engineers, which was then recruiting in Ottawa. Lieut. Bull comes from Winnipeg, Man.

ARTS '17 MEETING.

A very important meeting of Arts '17 will be held to-day at twelve o'clock in the Reading Room of the Arts Building. All members of the class are requested to be present at this meeting, as there is special business to come up.

MIDNIGHT LIST OF CASUALTIES

SECOND BATTALION.

Killed in action—Henry P. Mangan, England; Harry Pitt, England.

THIRD BATTALION.

Killed in action—Wellesley Gunn, England; Christopher J. Goldcroft, England.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Ernest Goble, Scotland.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded—George H. Garner, England.

TWELFTH BATTALION.

Seriously ill—Frederick S. Pitts, Paddockwood, Sask.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Previously reported missing, now killed in action—Cyril Henderson, England; Neil W. Macdonald, Scotland.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Seriously ill—Joseph McPadden, Scotland.

TWENTIETH BATTALION.

Accidentally wounded—Wm. L. Burton, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded—George Wright, Marmora, Ont.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Killed in action—Lance-Corp. Omer Dubois, 11 St. Sauveur street, Three Rivers, Que.

Wounded—Arthur Marquis, Notre Dame street, Lachine, Que.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Wm. D. McLeod, Big Bras D'Or, C.B.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Seriously wounded—Corporal Edgar Raybould, England.

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Seriously ill—John A. Wright, 413 Alpha street west, Owen Sound, Ont.
Wounded—John Miller Emerson, Thomasburg, Ont.

FIFTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Seriously ill—Lance-Sergt. Henry Matheson, Scotland.

FIFTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Died—Wilfred T. Skinner, England.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Wounded, but again on duty—Ernest Mason, England.

FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—Sidney Gordon Chalk, England.

6th CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Dangerously ill—Lance-Corp. Geo. W. Westaver, Walkerville, Kings Co., N.S.

No. 6 HOWITZER BRIGADE.

Slightly wounded—Dr. Stanley F. Harcourt, 38th Cavalry, U. S. Army, care of Adjutant-General, Washington, D.C.; Gunner John Tabrett, 18th avenue, Lachine, Que.

6th FIELD COMPANY, 2nd CANADIAN DIVISIONAL ENGRS.

Wounded—Lieut. Rex M. Calvin, 131 King street, Kingston, Ont.

3rd PIONEER BATTALION.

Seriously ill—John Todd, England.

SMOKER WAS GRAND SUCCESS

Major Eve Relates History of
Universities Companies.

MANDOLIN CLUB ENJOYED

Dr. Thornton Had a Message
For the Boys Going
Overseas.

A most successful send-off was given to the 5th Universities Company last night when the Union gave a well attended smoker to the boys in khaki. A big crowd of students were out to entertain the soldiers and mixed well in a general good time. The Fifth had expected to leave this week, but their departure has been delayed a few weeks owing to an epidemic of the measles, which is reducing their strength. They all expressed a good deal of disappointment at being thus delayed in getting to the front. Besides a large number of the infantry, several members of the Medical Corps were present. Lieut. Marlew, of the Dental Corps, and a midshipman of the Royal Navy, were among those present. The Mandolin Club rendered several selections as a preliminary to the evening's programme. The club have a very fine organization, and their offerings were appreciated.

Mr. Presner, Arts '18, favored with a well-rendered violin solo, and was so roundly applauded that he responded to an encore.

Major Eve, of the 148th, took the place of Major McKergow as the principal speaker, the latter being indisposed. The company evidenced Major Eve's popularity by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," when he rose to speak. He regretted that he was unable to respond to a request for a song, but decided to speak instead. He mentioned the demand on officers for speaking engagements and the difficulty in keeping them all.

He wished to express the gratitude which he and the Universities Company felt towards the Union Committee for the special privileges and splendid social events held in honor of the soldiers. McGill men, he found, preferred to go in for special branches such as "horse-marines," in place of the infantry, and said this doubtless explained the fitness of McGill men in the Companies.

He especially commended the western universities and also Macdonald College for their contributions to the Universities Companies. The start of the Universities Companies was made about a year ago, when a "McGill" company was formed, but owing to difficulty in getting enough McGill men, it was thrown open to all university men. He disclaimed the statement made by many western university men that McGill is "hogging" the credit for the companies. The opposite is the case. The McGill graduates have furnished the backing necessary to form these companies and put up large sums of money. The Universities Companies are the most efficient and economical soldiers turned out by Canada. The large overhead expenses incidental in the battalions are not found in the companies in the same proportion. No rooming expenses are encountered, while the men get organized and across sooner, thus saving training expenses.

Incidentally, he dwelt on the new Western Universities Battalion, with 250 men from each of the western provinces. The Western Battalion wished to have the sole privilege of recruiting western university men. The McGill officers, however, decided to either recruit from all universities or else to drop the company idea. The Government granted the companies' wishes before the Sixth Universities was authorized.

The remarkable record of the Princess Pats in recruiting to full strength, getting equipped and leaving, in less than five weeks, was commented on by the speaker. This is undoubtedly the quickest ever done. The Pats have worked through two thousand men already, and of these seven hundred and fifty universities men are now in the trenches. He enlarged upon their wonderful record and the duty and necessity of the present company to emulate the glorious example of those who have gone before. In conclusion, he wished to congratulate the officers on their splendid body of men.

The Freshman Quartette rendered several pleasing selections in their inimitable style and received prolonged applause.

Lieut. Reynolds thanked the Union on behalf of the company for the entertainment and quarters provided. Though he has been in many parts of Canada, he has never seen better appointed barracks anywhere. The western men in the company were receiving many good points from McGill.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by
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OFFICES:
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NEWS EDITOR IN CHARGE
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Distinguished Service

Elsewhere in this issue appears a resolution passed by the Students' Council relative to the work of the former Editor-in-Chief of the Daily, H. R. Morgan, which is very aptly styled a "slight expression of appreciation" for his labors. No extended word of praise would be sufficient to pay adequate tribute to the manner in which Mr. Morgan has regenerated the McGill Daily, and has raised it from an ordinary college paper to one which is far above what is usually designated by that limited term.

As an Editor in the office chair, only those who frequented the office and shared in the work of the Daily know the place that he filled, and the immense gap that his resignation from the position will make. But to the readers of the Daily, who form a good large number, the past Editor-in-Chief was only reflected in the ever-increasing value and quality of the paper; and in many improvements made by him the change was hardly noticed by many. The appearance of the pages, for example, of the present Daily has only to be compared with those of the first copies of the paper, when it was passing through its struggle for existence, to see the advance which has been made.

The reading matter, the completeness with which college happenings have been covered, and the growing place that the Daily is taking in the life of McGill as a medium of exchange, and a kind of notice board, is all due in very great part to Mr. Morgan. At a time when the slacker waters of college existence have tended to be too prominent, the Daily has been the one element which has ever continued fresh.

However, we may sincerely hope that the impulse which the passing Editor-in-Chief has imparted to the progress of the paper will continue to act, and we may also hope that his connection will not be totally severed by his resignation from what he has made the best college paper McGill has ever seen.

Editorial Notes

Once more the partaking teams have defaulted in the weekly debating contests which have been held since the beginning of the year by the Literary and Debating Society. There may be several excuses offered by the offending classes, but can any of them be proved to be valid? At the beginning of the season the "Lit" was promised every support, but such it has not received. Examinations are approaching, and this is the plea which the majority of the offenders hide behind, but is it a real excuse? When one team can spend the time preparing their work for a debate, is it fair play on the part of the other team to wait until the time scheduled for the debate before making known to their opponents that they will not be on hand, or is it fair play to even do this, when it is their turn to see that the "Lit" does not die. Overwork is no excuse. It is laziness on the part of the defaulting classes.

The best smoker of the season was held last evening, and a great part of this success is due the students for the manner in which they responded to the call. It was a farewell to the members of the Fifth Universities Company, who have been with us now for some months past, and the students showed, by their attendance last night, that they are at least interested in the welfare of these men. Both the Union House Committee and the students are to be congratulated on the way in which the affair was carried out.

CERULE FRANCAIS.

This popular Club will hold one of the most interesting, as well as instructive, meetings of this season, to-morrow night. Through the efforts of the President, A. M. Terroux, permission has been obtained from the management of the National Français Theatre to hold a theatre night, with the proviso that only members of this Club have the privilege of obtaining seats. The play, "Les Marionnettes," of Pierre Wolff, is one of exceptional interest. Therefore the members of the "Cerule" are urged to procure their tickets from members of the executive before Wednesday noon, so that any excess reservations may be cancelled for the performance Wednesday night. The occasion is quite informal. Those interested will meet at the Union at 7.45 p.m.

U. OF T. BATTERY SCHEME.

The proposal to form a battery of artillery at the University of Toronto is now being considered by the heads of the Militia Department at Ottawa, says the "Varsity." At the first of last week President Falconer placed before Major-General Sir Sam Hughes the recommendation of the Students' Administrative Council that a battery of artillery be formed. He pointed out that, as the students were continually joining the overseas forces in two's and three's, it was necessary for the officials to arrive at some decision quickly. Since that time, the President has received a communication to the effect that the Department of Militia has the matter under consideration.

In case the formation of the battery is authorized, 150 students will be required to man the guns.

It is probable that most of the non-commissioned officers will be chosen from the University, but the majority of the commissioned officers will have to be found elsewhere.

CLARA BARTON AND CIVIL WAR

American Civil War Created and Determined Her Life.

FLO. NIGHTINGALE OF U.S.

The One Gave Up Society, the Other Clerking, to Nurse Wounded.

The following interesting review appeared in a recent number of the London Times:

Clara Barton is to America what Florence Nightingale is to us. The American Civil War created her, and determined the whole course of her life. There is that which war, and nothing less, can do with a woman. It can make her, right away, what we may without irreverence call superwoman; and, having done that, it can set her to hard administrative work, to reform and organize great matters of national welfare; and it can keep her at that high level to the end of her days. Only, it must have her all to itself; she must give up everything that she was doing.

Florence Nightingale gave up "society"; Clara Barton had only to give up clerking. She was born in 1821; her father, as a young man, had seen fighting, in 1793, in a campaign "against the Indians and the English." Later he settled down at Oxford, Massachusetts, and took to farming. Clara, born long after the other children, was a nervous, over-sensitive child, but handy and home-loving; she turned nurse at eleven, and nursed a brother through a two-years' illness. At fifteen she took up the work of a school teacher, and made a grand thing of it; she had the secret of unruly children. Finally, in Bordentown, New Jersey, she opened a school with six children, and ran it up to six hundred. Then, in 1855, came a "break down," with loss of voice; she gave up teaching, went to Washington, and became a clerk in the Patent Office, the first woman clerk in a Government office, and a woman so shrewd and courageous that she detected and exposed certain dishonesties and thefts. Then, in 1861, came the call of the war. By mid-April wounded men were pouring into Washington, and she was nursing and feeding and consoling and adoring them. By August, 1862, when the battle of Cedar Mountain was fought, she was "in the firing line." Five days and nights with three hours' sleep, and a narrow escape from capture—that is what she began with.

Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Charleston, the Wilderness, Richmond—she was at all of them, "following the cannon," camping, tramping, starving, taking her life in her hands, slaving her heart out for the men. She was under fire again and again; she went through a thousand perils and hardships. After the American Civil War came four years of hard work, done for the War Office, to trace some 80,000 men who were "missing." Early in March, 1865, President Lincoln set Clara Barton to deal with the flood of enquiries which was overwhelming him. She started work at Annapolis as "General Correspondent for the Friends of Paroled Prisoners," with bushels of letters not yet answered, and a hundred letters coming in daily.

"She found a central office, hired a force of twelve men, and opened for use what remained of her private bank account. As the months flew by, it was costing her thousands of dollars to maintain the bureau. She searched the burial records and prison records in states, hospitals, and even on the desolate battlefields themselves. This involved rebel stockades, Wilmington, Salisbury, Florence, and Charleston prisons, and, most of all, Andersonville."

Her work was to direct the disinterment, identification, and re-interment, under blazing midsummer heat, of 12,800 dead. This done, she planned, and began, to give 300 lectures on the war throughout the country. No wonder that in the winter of 1868 she broke down. In the Franco-Prussian War she gave herself to help the work of the Red Cross Society—work so familiar now to us, but so new then. It was in 1862 that Henri Dunant, a Swiss, published his "Souvenir de Solferino"—his description of the neglect of the wounded after Solferino, 1859, and his plan of founding in every country a society for the relief of the wounded. In 1863 Dr. Louis Appia and the Grand Duke of Baden took up the scheme. In August, 1864, was held the Geneva Convention; and the red cross, the Swiss emblem, was chosen to be the badge of army hospitals, doctors, and nurses. Clara Barton "followed the cannon," and did splendid service at Strasbourg, Metz, Belfort. After the war she travelled in France and Germany, tending up some of the havoc, alleviating some of the misery; then a holiday in Italy; then a long spell of "nervous prostration," years of invalidism in England and America. Then, in 1882, she crowned her work; she founded the American Red Cross Society. Her country had stood out from the Geneva Convention; it was at war within itself. Later it was apathetic, or even antipathetic—"a jealous fear lest the international features and the league with monarchical governments might weaken the Republic." So says Miss Barton's biographer. She had wanted President Garfield to be the first President of the Society; he insisted that she should accept the office, and she held it till 1901, and organized and headed the

McGILLIANA

5.—DR. FRANK ADAMS.

One of the foremost men in science in Canada is Dr. Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Science. He has done very notable research work in geological subjects all over the world, and has made many discoveries of real moment in the scientific region.

In McGill, Dr. Adams is a well-known figure in the social activities of the University. How many Science smokers have had Dr. Adams as their main attraction? He never fails to contribute very largely to all those functions at which he is called upon to act, and the undergraduates of his Faculty get to know their Dean exceedingly well and very early in their career. Being a native of Montreal and having been educated here, right next to the McGill grounds, in the old High School, Dean Adams has many a story of every building and place in the grounds, and at every college event he seems to have a new lot to spring, either in his engaging speeches or in conversation.

Dean Adams is also an educationist of some repute, and is prominent in all work which has to do with the problems which face those who regard the teaching profession as one continually needing attention and change.

Recently there have been published in the Daily reports of addresses which the Dean delivered in Strathcona Hall to student members of the Y.M.C.A. on the subjects of religion and evolution, and in those addresses Dr. Adams gave his hearers a splendid analysis and review of the place which religion has to-day from the practical standpoint of the matter-of-fact modern. As a scientist, Dean Adams can speak of the relations between his branch of study and religion with the keen knowledge of one who knows what he is talking about.

The biography of Dr. Adams is one long series of brilliant attainments of scholarship. School saw the first of his success, which has continued with growing greatness ever since.

Frank Dawson Adams was born on September 17, 1859, in Montreal, and was educated at the Montreal High School first of all, from whence he went to McGill University. In his graduation from the University, he obtained first rank honors in Natural Science in 1878, and took the degree of M.A.Sc. in 1884. From here he went to study at Sheffield Scientific School, and thence to Yale College, and after that to Heidelberg, Germany. In the latter university he obtained his Ph.D. in 1892. There, too, he began to specialize, more particularly in petrography and physical geology.

PRACTICE FOR WICKSTEED COMP.

Great Attention to Be Paid to Potato Race, and Fast Time Expected.

A special practice for the Wicksteed competition will be held this afternoon at 4.30.

Particular attention is to be paid to the voluntary movements on the various pieces of apparatus. It is on these movements that the star gymnast has an opportunity to show what he can do. Much work is being done on these voluntary exercises, as on the parallel bars, for instance, the grading of the voluntaries is on a higher basis than the required movements. There are two movements of the competitors' own choice allowed on the parallel bars, each on a basis of fifteen points, and one of own choice allowed on the horse and low bar.

The potato race is to receive attention to-day as well as the other requirements for the competition. The boxes are to be placed 31 feet apart, outside measurement; they are to be two feet high, 12 inches square and four inches deep. Eight potatoes are used and are to be transferred from one box to the other, one at a time. Competitors dropping a potato or knocking a box over must stop and replace same before going on with the race. The system of scoring has been determined and is as follows: 60 seconds equals 50 points, and for every one-fifth second less than 60, one-half point is awarded; therefore:

60 seconds equals 50 points
55 seconds equals 62.5 points
50 seconds equals 75 points
45 seconds equals 87.5 points
40 seconds equals 100 points
The opportunity is thus offered for

national relief of all the great national disasters of those twenty years—fire and flood and pestilence and famine and earthquake—and the relief of disasters fallen on other nations: the Russian famine in 1892, the Turkish massacre of Armenians in 1896. Then came a very peaceful old age, and in 1912 death.

It was a wonderful life, and Mr. Eppler writes of it well, with knowledge and insight. There is only one fault in his book—there are too many letters. Clara Barton was so wonderful that he thinks all her letters as wonderful as herself. And, of course, her war letters do deserve that adjective. But he misses the point. She was inspired; but she was not inspired to write letters, but to save lives. Providence, very wisely, chose her for its purposes, not because she was an intellectual woman, but because she was a pure flame of sympathy. Not peace, but war, made her what she was.

In 1892 he married Marie Stuart, the eldest daughter of Samuel Finley, of Montreal. Prior to this, in 1880, Dr. Adams was appointed to the staff of the Geological Survey; nine years later he became lecturer in Geology at McGill University. From lecturer he rose to the position of Logan Professor of Geology at the University in 1893, and finally in 1908 he became Dean of the Faculty of Science.

The Dean has been distinguished by a number of degrees awarded him by colleges from all parts. In 1902 the degree of D.Sc. was conferred on him by his Alma Mater. The next year saw him made D.C.L. by Lennoxville, in 1888 he became F.G.S.A. and F.G.S. (London) in 1895, F.R.S.C. in 1896, and Lyall Medalist in 1906. That same year, 1906, the Carnegie Institution made him a grant for the prosecution of special researches. He became a F.R.S. in 1907.

Dr. Adams is president of the Canadian Mining Institution, and further is Councillor for the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was elected president of the International Congress of Geologists, Toronto, in 1910, and in the past has been president of the McGill Graduates' Society and of the Montreal Natural History Society.

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To all of those powers which spring from hard work and an acute brain, Dr. Adams joins a fluent and easy style of speaking, and he is thus popular as a speaker to describe in plain terms the rudiments of the great science of geology, which is becoming so absorbing a study to many.

A friend to his students and one who seldom forgets those who have passed through the Faculty, Dean Adams is always willing to do anything he can for them by his own influence or the influence of those whom he can affect. The Science Faculty have a sterling man at the head of it.

J. V.

a man to receive credit according to the time he makes in covering the distance. There is hardly any question but that all competitors will fall within the margins set, and anyone scoring the maximum of 100 points must cover the distance in exceptionally fast time.

It is expected that there will be a large turnout to this afternoon's practice at 4.30.

ACADIA PREXY ENLISTS.

A Halifax despatch says: "One of the presidents of a Maritime University is dropping his work to go to the front as an officer of Canada's overseas forces. Dr. G. B. Cutten, president of Acadia College, at Wolfville, has been accepted and will command a company of the 219th Battalion in the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade. Dr. Cutten will at once begin a course of training for officers and also engage in an active recruiting campaign. "Not only is Dr. Cutten going to the front himself, but 25 undergraduates of Acadia have enlisted for the company in the 219th to be commanded by their president. During mobilization, the company will be quartered at Wolfville, so that the students may, while training for their future military work, also keep up their studies as far as possible at the university. The Nova Scotia Highland Brigade is to consist of four battalions, and it is anticipated the number of men required will be raised in little more than a month."

CAMPAIGN FOR TEMPLE.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Dr. Russell H. Conwell, founder of Temple University, has started a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for that institution. He is entirely impressed with the idea that it can be done. At a meeting held in the Academy of Music, Dr. Conwell made known his plans and asked for help in carrying them out.

Among other things Dr. Conwell, in his speech, said: "My ideal is not quite realized, but I think it will be within the next few months, perhaps the next few weeks. Temple University was founded to supply a human need. The thirst for education and instruction inspired us. I would educate virtually every person who leaves our public schools, making them more useful to their employers and more profitable to themselves."

"I would give every boy and girl in Philadelphia the opportunity of a higher education. The curse of our time is lazy boys and girls. Every boy and girl ought to follow the old Jewish plan for paying their own way. Friends, we are going to give them all a chance to learn and an opportunity to pay. Branches of Temple University will be started in every ware of this great city."

SOCIAL STANDING OF MEDICAL MAN

War Intensifying Medical Economics in Canada—National Insurance Act.

Extracts from the Prize Essay by A. E. Scholten, entitled "The Present Social Standing of the Medical Profession of Canada and the United States and its Future Possibilities":

"Great Britain has been faced with the problem of the commercialization of the medical profession. The rich were able to command adequate and efficient service. The destitute were taken care of by the free dispensaries and charity hospitals, but that large middle class, the workers, often deprived themselves of prompt and able medical attendance on account of its cost. The growing demand on the part of that class for state aid and their practice of employing the lowest-priced doctor resulted in the passing of the National Insurance Act. Much of the hostility which this radical bill aroused in certain sections disappeared in the first year of its actual application. For the first time a physician was paid for all his work, and preventive work was encouraged. The war is intensifying the problem of medical economics in Canada. Many returned soldiers are requiring medical attention, and at present are receiving such free of charge. Those who fail to return often leave families, who will find it difficult to finance ordinary needs, and doubly difficult to meet the added expenses of illness. After the war immigration will bring newcomers, who must also manage to pay all obligations on very small incomes. The doctor will be doing more charity work than ever before, therefore it is our opinion that some such legislation as the National Insurance Act represents should result in Canada in the near future, and a sore spot in the lives of many will be removed. The social value of the medical profession to the community is both conservative and educational. The physician is not a parasite living upon the rest of the community, but a tremendous help in its growth and development. To conserve the public health, and indirectly its wealth, is the special privilege of the medical profession. The cause of disease and the caring for the injured form the traditional sphere of his usefulness, and this is still, and will always be, a valuable asset to the community. But the larger sphere of influence aiming to lessen the sufferings of humanity by the prevention of disease is the modern conception of his usefulness. The medical man is now the doctor citizen, no longer is he merely the family doctor, but a teacher, hygienist, sanitarian, medical inspector, and health councillor. These phases of his work have been most cheerfully assumed by the present day medical practitioner, and we hope that those here gathered will carry on the good work, which has only begun. Such a role will be impossible to anyone who views the profession as a lucrative business."

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THERE'S STYLE and QUALITY APLENTY

To Our New MEN'S SPRING SUITS AT \$15

Come in and look them over. They will prove a revelation to most of you men—even if you've been in the habit of paying \$20 or \$25 for your clothes.

Fabrics are a range of handsome tweeds and fancy wools that are most unusual in a \$15 suit. Up to the minute in every detail of style.

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AMUSEMENTS

This Week
MATS. WED.
THUR. & SAT. 25c.
EVENS. 25c. 50c. 75c.
GEO. F. DRISCOLL
Presents

The Story of The Rosary

Walter Howard's Remarkable Drama of Love and War.

AUSPICES
BATT-148th-ALION

PRINCESS TO-NIGHT AT 8.15.

The Shortest Musical Comedy of the Year.
"NOBODY HOME"
Prices: Box, 50c to \$1.50. Mats. 50c. to \$1.50.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS THURSDAY.
The Sensational Musical Comedy "The Only Girl Succeeds."

ORPHEUM

Daily Mats. 15-25c — Nights, 15-75c.
Seven Honey
Boy Minstrel
Dolce & Rugel
Holmes & Buchanan
Bertie Ford
Sunday Feature Concerts—2 and 7 p.m.

GAYETY

THIS WEEK
MIDNIGHT MAIDENS
With PETE CURLEY

IMPERIAL

TO-DAY
JESSE L. LASKY Presents the
Versatile Photoplay Star,
FANNIE WARD
In a Notable Pictorialization of

"TENNESSEE'S PARDNER"

In this production Miss Ward, Star of "The Marriage of Kitty and The Cheat," surpasses herself by a wonderful interpretation of a girl of the plains.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS.

Nominations will be received by the Secretary of the Students' Council up till March 3rd, 1916, at 6 p.m., for the Presidency of the

Students' Society,
Athletic Association,
Rugby Club,
Track Club,
Hockey Club.

Nominations must be signed by at least twenty-five members of the Students' Society.

WHEN TENTH IRISH DIVISION HELD BACK BULGARIAN HORDES

First Description of Great Rear-guard Action Against Overwhelming Forces.

Although the government has repeatedly been pressed to give the country the story of the stand of the Tenth (Irish) Division against overwhelming forces of the Bulgars in Macedonia before the retreat of the Allies to Salonika, the United Kingdom, and Ireland in particular, is still waiting for the official account of the action, which, though it ended adversely, will rank among the finest exploits of British arms.

The Weekly Despatch publishes the story of how the Irish regiments stood their ground against wave upon wave of Bulgars, mowing them down with rifle and machine guns to the accompaniment of "Stick it, jolly boys: give 'em hell, Connaughts!" The account fills more than a page of the newspaper, and the following are the main points of the story:

"On Dec. 3, which was a Friday, the British outposts brought in six Bulgarian deserters who had much of interest to tell. They said that the Bulgars not only had suffered very heavily in their engagements with the Serbians, but were losing men rapidly owing to sickness and frostbite.

"What is more to the point, they warned the officers that a big attack against our line was impending, that it had been arranged to take place that day, but that the severe snowstorm had caused them too put it off to another day which would not be long delayed.

"These opportune tidings, which, as events proved, were thoroughly reliable, were communicated to headquarters and the necessary precautions for battle were taken. The outposts were drawn in, and finishing touches were given to the trenches.

"Dawn had scarcely broken when the enemy made his expected attack. The conditions wholly favored him, for a fairly dense fog prevailed, and under its cover the Bulgars were able to get within 200 yards of parts of our line without being observed. The Irishmen were the first to be attacked; about 5 a.m. their outposts were driven in and then a great mass of the enemy swooped down on the trenches, but were driven back by the fire of our Maxim guns and by the steady fire that came from the trenches.

Mad Rush to Slaughter.

"Scarcely had the attack on the extreme right of our line had time to develop when the main body of Bulgarians were seen running down a defile leading to the centre of our front. They were perceived as a long, interminable stretch of men—a mass of shadowy figures revealed half distinctly in the mist. As they reached the end of the defile they spread out as from a bottle neck, and with wild cheers flung themselves on our lines. But before they had got so far our guns had battered the thick procession of men leaping out of the narrow gorge. It was impossible to miss them. British artillery had never had such a target since the first Battle of Ypres, when the guns literally mowed down the half-trained German troops who attacked on the Yser.

"The slaughter of the guns was magnified by the slaughter of the rapid machine fire at short range. Wave after wave of the enemy came on, each broken as it swept out of the defile, but the Bulgars were not to be denied. Though their comrades fell thick and fast, they came on, and by sheer impetus of numbers reached our trenches, where awful work was wrought. It was hand-to-hand fighting then—terrible to witness, terrible to think of. The short bayonet of the Bulgars, however, was of little use in these trench combats, and man for man, the British won, but the Bulgars had the numbers and temporarily the first line of the 12th division was overborne. The British were driven out.

"The British artillery had been doing splendid work, but by now the enemy artillery was in full blast and they poured a devastating and withering hail of fire on our positions, which through faulty ranging put out of action more of the Bulgars than it did of us. The Munsters and the Connaughts and the Dublins quickly rallied, and with a wonderful bayonet charge drove the enemy out of their trenches again. The enemy, massed in close formation, swarmed in once more, but against the deadly fire poured into them they could make no headway for some time. The brave Irish regiments were pouring lead into them as fast as they could load their rifles. They poured into the oncoming masses as much as 175 rounds at point blank range. This will give an idea of the slaughter that went on this December morning, as the dawn slowly beat the mists away.

A Hopeless Struggle.

"Mingling with the roar of the artillery and the clatter-clatter of the machine-guns and the sharp snap of the rifles were the hoarse cries of the half-maddened Bulgars, whose off-bat came quick and hot from the British ever drove them on to the death trenches. Men of splendid physique they were that faced our hail of lead, cheering in a sort of wild enthusiasm of battle, with bugles and trumpets blowing defiant challenge as in the knightly days of the tourney. They did not know, many of them, whether they were attacking French, British or Turk, but unquestioning,

unthinking, they came on with a fearlessness of life deserving of a better cause, leaping into our trenches and falling back dead with a bullet in the throat or with head blown off by one of our shells.

"But it was, 'for all our grim resistance, a hopeless kind of struggle. Sooner or later that unceasing stream of men issuing out of the defile must sweep us back. Always the enemy returned to the charge, undeterred by heavy losses, undismayed by our deadly gun and magazine fire. The line held, and to their cheers we answered with our own cheers, and to their cries we gave back answer with our own cries, and if sometimes the thin line faltered, the shouts of officers and men, 'Stick it, jolly boys! Give 'em hell, Connaughts!' brought new life and new strength.

"In the end we gave the enemy his dearly-bought line of trenches and slowly fell back to our second line of positions, where the remainder of the division joined up and helped to beat off the sustained attacks, which lacked naught in violence. All day the Bulgars alternately bombarded and charged us. There seemed to be thousands and thousands of them. They gave us no rest at night. Wherever we stood they rained an unceasing fusillade of shell upon us and followed each rafale up with a determined infantry attack.

"Outnumbering the Tenth Division in the proportion of at least eight to one, they were obstinately bent on its destruction at whatever cost to themselves. Their artillery far exceeded ours in weight of metal, but in effectiveness there was no comparison. Almost all our shells told, while many of theirs did no more than splinter the rocks yards away. So Monday, December 6, was passed with the Tenth Division mightily pressed but still well able to hold its own. Tuesday, the 7th, was an exact replica of the previous day.

Tenth Held Its Own.

"The Bulgars heavily bombarded our line; then sent forward strong storming parties, before whom we recoiled a little, but no more. The division never lost its cohesion, and it gave ground only at the rate of two miles a day, which is a proof, if any were needed, of the splendid rear-guard action that this much out-numbered force fought. Our artillery kept them in sufficient check to give us all the respite we needed, and the rifle fire of the different regiments bit gaping wounds in the enemy mass that helped to throw them into temporary confusion.

"Teodorow, the Bulgarian General, is a great believer in the German method of attack. He reckons no loss of men is too great if the objective be gained. The objective in this case was the decimation of the Tenth Division, and under his orders the Bulgars charged until the snowdrifts over which the battle was fought was black with the recumbent forms of his men. "We fought as at Mons. The arrow-head of the division, consisting of two or three regiments, the Dublins, the Munsters and the Connaughts, took the shock of the enemy attacks, while the sides made good their retirement, then the arrowhead rapidly fell back and joined up with the main body, while other regiments received the shock in turn.

"In the two days we drew four miles nearer to the Greek frontier. If we could continue to maintain this deliberate rate of retirement with our formations still intact, we could hope for salvation, for we knew that reinforcements were due.

"The night of the 7th the Bulgars made a final attempt to smash our resistance. They redoubled the force of their bombardment; they increased still more the momentum of their infantry attacks. They came very near to achieving their purpose, and there were hours when one would have asked prayers for the Tenth Division, but British bulldog courage and obstinacy withstood all the fury of the enemy's onset, and our mountain artillery always found an easy target. By the 8th the force of the Bulgarian attacks had spent itself. They still shelled our line and sent forward their infantry to the charge, but the sting had gone out of their efforts, and we were able with comparatively little difficulty to repel them, our machine-guns in particular doing bitter havoc in their serried ranks. Later our heroic Tenth Division was placed in second line. The effect of our reinforcements was quickly felt on the enemy, who, as we continued our retirement became more cautious, following us only at a respectful distance."

NEW GERMAN TAXES

Berne, Switzerland. — Apropos of the recent statement in the Frankfurter Zeitung as to the new German taxes, the Berner Tagwacht has learned from Socialist circles in Germany that the annual sum it is proposed to raise is not 400 or 500 million marks, but 600 million marks, the whole of which is to be obtained by indirect taxation. This taxation will not include that of war profits, which is to be delayed as long as possible, in order, according to the Swiss paper's source of information, that speculators may not be too seriously affected. Another interesting point, the Berner Tagwacht continued, was that Herr Scheidemann (the spokesman of the Socialist majority in the Reichstag) was given information by the imperial chancellor regarding the new indirect taxes.

MEETING OF R.V.C. '17.

There will be a meeting of R.V.C. '17 to-day at one o'clock. All members of the class are asked to be present, as there is important business to come before the meeting.

'DICKENS NIGHT' AT WESLEYAN COLLEGE

Characterization of Author by Theologs. in Aid of Patriotic Fund.

The Theologues at Wesleyan have decided that patriotism can be made an enjoyable virtue, and to this end and by way of illustration have prepared what promises to be a very enjoyable evening on Friday next, March 3, to be given in the Convocation Hall of the College at 8.15. The programme consists mainly of characterizations from the works of Charles Dickens, interspersed with vocal and instrumental items. Mr. Suter, who has already achieved more than local fame, is to give characterizations from the author, and some of the best talent in the city has been secured for the musical part of the programme. The evening is to be thrown open to the general public, and all students and their friends are invited to attend.

The ticket sale is now open at the college, and, judging by the large number of applications, a good audience is expected. The tickets are being sold at twenty-five cents, and the proceeds will be devoted to Patriotic Funds. Every student of McGill is invited to rally around Wesleyan in this effort and to secure tickets from the students of the college.

SMOKER WAS GRAND SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

especially in the activity of the student body in governing their own student affairs. They were most interested in the Union idea and the management of it. He reiterated his thanks to the Union in concluding.

Mr. Chisholm, a new man at McGill smokers, gave a very comical Irish-Scottish song, dealing with a Kiltie's troubles with his knees. His actions were ludicrous in the extreme, and called forth uproarious applause. As an encore, a patriotic recitation was his choice. In sharp contrast to his song, the recitation was a very serious one. His rendition of this piece was very forceful and appealed to the students even more than his song had.

Dr. Thornton, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, was called upon to tell his experiences in England and France. His remarks at first were in a very light vein, and his jokes were cleverly told. He had the privilege of spending a week at Folkestone while 55,000 Canadians were quartered there. At that time King George reviewed 37,000 Canadians there. The King stated at the time that he had never spoken to a finer lot of men than these soldiers.

In discussing ideals, he pointed out the difference between the Empire and Germany. Canadians are not fighting because of the uniform, the good times or the money. They are fighting purely for an ideal. This ideal is that the nation is created for the individual. This was borne out by the policy of Britain in protecting her citizens everywhere. He cited as an example the action of British and American troops in marching into Peking when China "shut her doors" on all foreigners. The German ideal, if such it may be called, is that the individual is subservient to the nation. He congratulated the men on their chance to go out and fight for ideals.

Dr. Thornton experienced none of the effects of the war personally, but was in London when the Zeppelin raids took place last September. He described the sight of the Zeppelin, with the great searchlights turned upon it and the anti-aircraft guns barking away at it. The next morning he took a walk through the neighborhood affected and noted especially the look of terror on the faces of those whose homes had been blown to pieces.

Dr. Thornton saw many of the Empire's wounded heroes in all sorts of places. At Charing Cross he saw thousands of returning wounded being carried away. He has yet to see one frowning, however. The men on the stretchers smiled cheerily while the spectators were moved to tears at their bravery. He attributes this optimism to the presence of an ideal in them. The man who goes to the front comes back refined, with all the "yellow" burned out of him. He comes back a better man into a better world for his having fought for it. Some very witty recruiting tricks used in London were found extremely popular.

He wished that he had been able to do "his bit" with the rest, but he was not able to do so. His only son—and the Doctor is mighty proud of him—is at the front. He wished the Company Godspeed.

Jimmie Rice was "there" with the old stand-bys, and was as popular as usual. His "Helen Mary" was a new one to most of those present and was encored twice. Jimmie always proves a laughmaker at a McGill smoker. Abundant refreshments were served, while the Mandolin Club gave a short

CANADIANS ARE BUSILY ENGAGED

Official Report Indicates Unceasing Vigilance and Success.

GOOD ARTILLERY WORK

Patrol Parties Accomplish Some Important Reconnaissances and Block Enemy.

A heavy snowstorm occurred on February 22 and 23, but from February 16 to 21 the weather was generally fine and clear. Throughout this period there was great activity in the air. German aviators displayed an increasing disposition to drop bombs on the towns and villages in our area as well as on our lines and defensive works.

One of these raids occurred about noon when the streets were filled with the civilian population returning from church. A number of casualties resulted, the majority being women and children. Sgt. J. Cockerill, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who had done excellent work as a draughtsman and clerk of our corps staff, was unfortunately killed on this occasion.

Our aviators were active in meeting and driving off hostile machines, and the fire of our anti-aircraft and machine guns forced many of the enemy planes to retire over their own lines.

Early in the morning of February 20, a Zeppelin was heard over our area, but no bombs were dropped.

On February 16, British planes flew over our line on a raid against hostile lines of communication. The raid was successful and all machines returned safely an hour and a half later.

Good Work by Artillery.

Hostile artillery fire was somewhat heavier than usual, and concentrated more particularly on various sections of our lines. The shooting of our artillery continued most effective. Direct hits were obtained on several enemy machine gun emplacements and other works.

On February 19 our 22nd Battery demolished an important enemy post and severely damaged one of the enemy barriers.

On February 20 another strong point was destroyed by the combined fire of our 6th Howitzer and 4th Field Artillery Brigade, forty direct hits being obtained.

The activity of enemy working parties continued, but our artillery and machine guns repeatedly forced them to disperse. Hostile rifle fire was brisk throughout the period and the increased alertness of the enemy was maintained.

Active patrolling on our front has been constantly carried on. A few enemy patrols were encountered. Early on the morning of February 16 a patrol of our 24th Montreal Battalion, consisting of Corp. E. A. Mott and Scouts Dwyer and Williams, discovered a small hostile patrol endeavoring to approach our wire.

One of the enemy was about twenty yards in advance of his comrades. Creeping forward rapidly, our patrol succeeded in surrounding this man while, becoming aware of its approach, the remainder of the hostile patrol retired hastily to its trenches. The German was then taken prisoner and brought back safely to our lines.

Patrols Have Lively Time.

On the night of February 17-18, a hostile patrol approached one of the listening posts of our First Division and threw two bombs. Our post replied with grenades and the enemy at once withdrew.

On the same night another German patrol of six men was discovered close to the wire of our 8th Infantry Brigade and driven off by machine gun fire.

The following night two scouts of our 2nd Infantry Brigade observed a patrol of four Germans crawling along about 60 yards from our wire. Our scouts opened fire and the hostile patrol retreated.

On the front of our 7th Brigade, scouts of the Princess Patricia's encountered and drove back a hostile patrol and wounded one of the enemy.

A patrol of our 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, occupied an enemy listening post and threw bombs at a hostile patrol, endeavoring to reach this point. The following night a patrol of the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, visited the scene of the encounter, and brought back five German cylindrical stick grenades and two heavy knobkerries of a novel type.

Lance-Corporals Withers and Labin, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, discovered a trip wire placed by the enemy near our entanglements. Following it back, they found that it was connected with the German trenches, but, nevertheless, managed to cut it close up to the enemy's wire and bring it in.

Effective Reconnaissances.

Several excellent reconnaissances were carried out during the week. Pte. G. W. Graham, of the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, left our trenches in the middle of the day, and, crawling forward for some distance to concert, Jimmie Rice came on again for a few good stories.

After the yells were given, the smoker broke up. It was undoubtedly the finest smoker given as yet to Universities Overseas men.

PLIGHT OF THE SERB STUDENTS

(Letter in New York Times)

The committee of the Association of Serbian Students of the University of Zurich sends you herewith a copy of appeal and by-laws of the association and earnestly asks that you make public the object of the society through your newspaper, and thus contribute to the certain success of this timely enterprise.

ZIKA MARKOWITCH, Pres.
In Gessen No. 14,
Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 28, 1916.
(Inclosure, in part.)

The students have been tried in a particularly cruel manner by the spontaneous and unreserved sacrifice made by the Serbian people for the cause of the Allies.

A large number of our young and heroic students have fallen on the field of honor. With them has been destroyed, in a large degree, the flower of our intellectuals, the hope and the future of a Greater Serbia.

An evil fate still pursues those Serbian students who have escaped destruction and are scattered throughout Allied or neutral countries, where they are in the position of not being able to communicate with their country and pay their own college expenses.

The Serbian students of the University of Zurich have organized an association named "Herotska Srbija" (Heroic Serbia). With the approval of the rector of the university, which has been obtained, this society purposes to provide the aid necessary to enable the abandoned Serbian students to continue their studies.

We know this object can only be attained with the help of benefactors and generous friends who do not wish to see the sparks of Serbian intelligence extinguished by the ashes of neglect—this intellectual flame that is destined to relight the torch of science and civilization in a re-conquered and enlarged Serbia.

Non-members of the university may become "extraordinary" members of the association. A payment of 150 francs (about \$30 at the normal rate of exchange) entitles an extraordinary member to be classified as a benefactor, or 250 francs as a founder, and of 500 francs as a donor.

Every member who is aided in completing his studies agrees to repay, within ten years, the money received from the society. The sums thus received will be given to the "Fund for Needy Students" at the University of Belgrade.

MILITARY NOTES.

Duke Sunderland, of Science '17, is in Egypt with the Motor Transport.

J. M. Elliott, Arts '18, spent a few hours around the University yesterday while en route to Halifax. He has enlisted with a western unit, No. 19 Field Ambulance, and will sail shortly for England.

B. E. Atkins (Tommy), of Arts '13, was wounded in the head on the Gallipoli Peninsula, twenty-four hours before the famous evacuation by the Allied forces took place. He is now in hospital at Alexandria. Atkins was a lieutenant in a Yorkshire regiment.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The Delta Sigma Society has been very fortunate in securing Dr. Bruce Taylor to speak to-morrow at four o'clock in the Common Room. Dr. Taylor has lately returned from the front, and he will give some of his experiences in the trenches. The address will be at four o'clock, and any one interested will be welcome at this open meeting.

A point near the German wire, where a good observation could be obtained, remained there two hours. Pte. Graham brought in valuable information.

Detailed reports on section of the German wire and works were also secured by Lieuts. T. D. Sneath and G. Graves, of our 5th Battalion, C.M.R., after a close personal inspection.

A party of nine officers of the Allied armies, including five Japanese, and one each Russian, Serbian, Italian and Belgian, visited the Canadian area and witnessed a bombardment of the enemy's lines by our artillery.

Major-Gen. Lessard, C.B., accompanied by Col. Maynard Rogers, formerly of Ottawa, arrived at the front as the guest of the Commander-in-Chief.

Decorations Awarded.

In connection with the successful minor operations carried out by our 25th North-West and 29th Vancouver Battalions, on the night of January 30-31, the following officers and men have been awarded decorations:

Distinguished Service Order—Capt. A. H. Jukes, 5th Gurkha Rifles, Staff Captain in 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade; Capt. D. E. McIntyre, 28th Battalion; Capt. K. C. C. Taylor, 29th Battalion.

Military Cross—Lieuts. N. E. O'Brien and L. A. Wilmot, 29th Battalion. Distinguished Conduct Medal—Lance-Serjts. G. S. Turner and W. Burn and Pte. J. C. Andrews, 25th Battalion, and Lance-Serjt. Kirkland, of the 29th Battalion.

The Military Cross has also been awarded to Lieut. B. O. Hooper and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Lance-Serjt. L. Jackson and Lance-Corp. J. Hutcheson, all three of our 19th Western Ontario Battalion, for a daring reconnaissance of the enemy trenches on the night of January 25th.

Y. M. C. A. BOARD HOLD MEETING

Good Report Received from Field Branch—Special Service Sunday Next.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the McGill Y.M.C.A. was held last evening.

The financial report was very encouraging, and showed that a goodly number had redeemed the pledges made in the fall. It is urged that all those who have unpaid subscriptions kindly leave the promised amount with the assistant secretary as soon as possible.

Other pertinent matters were brought up and discussed. A report received from the Field Branch with No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) was of a very encouraging nature. A letter recently received from the Board of Y.M.C.A.'s in England spoke in glowing terms of the work being accomplished. In fact, the Board said the McGill Active Service Branch was undoubtedly the best in France.

Lieut.-Col. Birkett had only words of praise to say for the task assumed and the manner it was being carried out. That the Y.M.C.A. is fully appreciated by the students serving with the hospital is demonstrated by the fact that an official letter was sent by nearly twenty expressing to the Board their appreciation.

Announcement was made that next Sunday will be "McGill Students' Night" at the American Presbyterian Church. Special music has been arranged, and Dr. Johnston will deliver

McGILL UNION ELECTIONS.

The attention of the undergraduate body is called to the following statements relative to appointments of the student officials of the Union for the coming session.

Under the old constitution (which is now in force), the elections of the president, vice-president and student secretary are held separate from the coming general election.

Nominations for the above positions must be made by any twenty-five members of the Students' Society, and the nominees must be active members of the Union of two years' standing.

Nominations will be received until Thursday, March 23rd, by the secretary of the Union. Voting will take place on the following Thursday at the Union by ballot.

According to the proposed amendments in the constitution of the McGill Union, which were recently published in the columns of the Daily, the election of the Union officials will occur simultaneously with the general elections about to take place, and such will be by universal ballot.

a sermon of especial interest, to all students. In former years this service has been a great attraction, and this year will, no doubt, be no exception to the rule.

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HOW TO CLEAR OFF WAR DEBT

Nation-Wide Economy the Only
Possible Solution.

MUST TRY TO SAVE MORE

Expenditure for Necessities Is
Not Necessarily Very Good
Economy.

The following article appeared in a
recent number of the Common Cause,
an English newspaper:

"I am glad of the opportunity to say
something on the subject of economy.
The very startling assertion of one of
the under-secretaries of the Govern-
ment that we must all save half our
income is, I think, in the opinion of
most economists, perfectly correct.
But the position in which we citizens
are placed is one of the most anomalous
and unintelligible things connected
with the war. Just consider for a
moment. For eight months past the
Government has been 'piling on the
agony'—in words—about the impera-
tive need for economy in all classes,
ending with the terrific warning that
half our normal expenditure must be
stopped at once. And, meanwhile, the
same Government has taken no single
step worthy of notice to enforce the
lesson. The Cabinet Ministers have
not set the example themselves by
halving their own salaries; they have
not taken steps to check any of the
expenditure, however extravagant and
needless, of any well-to-do people, ex-
cept by the imposition of an income
tax ranging from 12 per cent. to (in a
few cases) 30 per cent. They have
resolutely laid hands on the lives of
young men for war; they have not
laid hands on the superfluous motor-
cars of the rich. Local authorities
have set the magnificent example of
economizing in the education of chil-
dren and quality of stationery; and
one council has electrified us by cut-
ting off the whole of its expenditure—
on the full-stops and commas in its
reports!

"Is it any wonder that most citizens
think the Government is really fool-
ing us? Is it too much to say that
the present situation is as grotesque
as it is undoubtedly serious? Is it
possible for any greater discourage-
ment to be put in the way of individ-
ual self-denial than the certainty that
nine out of every ten of our neighbors
can afford to laugh at us, and that our
new abstentions are doomed to be but
a negligible drop in the big bucket, or
necessity?

"As a consequence, we see two very
unfortunate things happening. First,
we are failing to realize the all-round
seriousness of the national danger;
secondly, we are falling into the very
dangerous habit of shuffling the bur-
den from our own to other people's
shoulders. The former defect is not
only due to the strange apathy of our
rulers. It is also due to our general
social habits of extravagance, always
hard to break; and to the inevitable
conspiracy of the entire trading world,
to prevent economy by increasing its
efforts, to tempt us to spend in pro-
portion, as any tendency not to spend
begins to spread. The second defect
is more dangerous. Nearly all well-
to-do people are full of self-satisfied
talk about the extravagance of the
hand-workers. I hold no brief for any
class, but it is sun-clear that of all
classes the hand-workers are the last
to be attacked for their present spend-
ing. They are spending freely, I admit,
but (a) much of their new expendi-
ture is 'constructively thrifty,' e.g.,
the purchase of furniture and extra
food; (b) they, more than any other
class, have sacrificed much of their
scanty leisure to earn their higher
wages; (c) in all their expenditure,
even on cheap jewellery, they are but
following the bad example set by us
for generations; and (d) since they
have been called upon to sacrifice
most of their hard-earned privileges
connected with their work and work cus-
toms, it is not wise to irritate them
further by a discharge of stones pro-
pelled from the shelter of our own
glass-houses.

"We, the more or less well-to-do
people of the middle and upper
classes, alone can economize to the ex-
tent of providing the gigantic sum
needed for the war; and we alone can
do this without loss of efficiency,
without grave lowering of any life
standard that matters, and without
generating any irritation that would
hurt anybody but ourselves.

"Now, anything that is to count must
involve, as a minimum of abstinence,
the following: First, doing without
at least half our usual servants and
service of all kinds; secondly, using
no extravagant private means of loco-
motion, such as motors or tax-cabs;
thirdly, reducing expenditure on
clothes, furniture, decorations and
amusements to one-fifth of the usual
amount; fourthly, reducing our food
bills to three-fifths, in spite of higher
prices; fifthly, arranging our home
life in such a way as to halve the cost
of coal, light and cleaning; and, last-
ly, cutting our four-fifths of our or-
dinary expenditure on odds and ends
of all sorts, especially personal lux-
uries."

"If any body of students, at any
time, feels that it is not getting all
that it might out of its college life, or
if it feels that those in fraternities are
enjoying special advantages, let them
get together, organize, declare that
they are interested in the welfare of
each other, and that they propose to
help one another, and, if their ideals
are high, and their plans are sound
out of their own efforts, they will ulti-
mately enjoy the same free privileges
that they have felt were being enjoyed
at their exclusion by others."

PATRIOTIC RALLY THIS EVENING.
Unusual interest is being taken in
the big undenominational patriotic
rally which is to be held in St. James
Methodist Church to-night at 8.15
o'clock. The committee were fortunate
in inducing Mrs. Kathleen Norris, the
well-known American authoress, to
deliver her celebrated reading on
"Mother." They also secured C. V.
Chamberlain and A. C. McKenna, Can-
adian singers of wide repute, who
have been meeting with much fame in
New York. Lieut. Harold Key, of the
145th Battalion, will be the accompa-

At the Theatres

AT THE LONDON.

Chapter one, "Helen's Race With
Death," of the big serial production,
entitled "The Girl and the Game," was
screened at the London yesterday. It
will be shown until Wednesday even-
ings.

The opening of the production in-
troduces us to Helen Holmes, who is
the pet and comrade of her father,
General Holmes, president of the C.W.
R.R. She is a fearless little thing,
friendly with everybody. One day
chasing a stray dog in the park, she
comes upon Paul Storm, a homeless
newsboy, who stands completely en-
gaged by the railroad. As the small
train moves out with its load of pas-
sengers, the dog runs directly in front
of the engine. Helen follows. Throw-
ing down his papers, Paul dashes on
to the track, snatching Helen to safe-
ty. Her little knee is bruised, and the
newsboy, anxiously sympathetic,
kneels beside the tiny girl and wipes
the tears from her cheeks. Then he
confides to her the great ambition of
his life—to run a locomotive just as
his father did before he was killed in
a dreadful accident. From here on to
the end of this episode much time
passes and many interesting scenes
are shown.

Besides this feature, J. Warren Ker-
rigan in "The Pool of Flame," a fas-
cinating photoplay of love, romance
and adventure by the well-known
author, Louis Joseph Vance, will be
shown.

AT THE PRINCESS.

This week's attraction at the Prin-
cess is "Nobody Home," a musical
comedy, which comes to Montreal as
the first comic opera presented here
in some time. It is a bright, frothy
show, and can be recommended as a
bracing tonic for the proverbial "tired
business man." The plot, it is true, is
of the flimsiest, while the music is far
from being extraordinary, but the
whole piece is carried through with a
vim that leaves a very pleasing im-
pression.

The outstanding figure in the pro-
duction is Lawrence Grossmith, who
uses his English drawl to excellent ef-
fect in his interpretation of the unso-
phisticated Freddy Popple, of Apple-
ton. Mr. Grossmith's humor is of a
kind, alas, too seldom seen—perfectly
natural and never forced—and re-
ceived well-merited applause. Miss
Zoe Burnett is a fascinating and vivacious
young person, and gets the most
out of her musical numbers. Mr. Chas.
Jude, as the truant husband, is very
amusing, and his scenes with Mr.
Grossmith are quite irresistibly funny.
Quenton Tod and Helen Clarke, two
sprightly and nimble young people,
contribute some dancing of a very
high order.

Mr. Grossmith is the big feature of
the production, and is worth seeing if
only by himself.

THE ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum provides a varied and
very entertaining programme again
this week. From start to finish, each
successive performance seems to
please the full house.

Beginning with Pathe's war pictures
from the British Gazette, a subject of
interest to every one as being pictures
of the war, the whole show runs
through a series of different, not alto-
gether new, vaudeville stunts, but
each is sufficiently good to be worthy
of special note by itself.

Miss Bessie Ford gives a good ex-
hibition of tangoing on the wire as
well as jumping, and at times is almost
thrilling with her somersaults and
high jumps.

The next item, a special one, and
not advertised on the programme, was
given by Holmes and Buchanan. This
was singing and dancing, and a com-
parison of modern songs and dances
with those of twenty years ago and
less. Mr. Buchanan, in a rich tenor
voice, rendered some very good songs,
and one in particular, a patriotic song,
called for much applause.

William Pinkham and Miss Nord-
strom, gave a very amusing little com-
edy named "All Wrong," which gave
both of them considerably chance to
display a little snappy acting.

One of the best things of the even-
ing was Miss Lillian Shaw, impersonat-
ing Italian and Jewish characters.
These were very good indeed, and
Miss Shaw received well-merited ap-
plause.

The solos by Messrs. Hechan and
Thompson were extra fine. Master
Paul van Dyke gave a good exhibition
of Swiss yodelling, while Misses Caw-
ley and van Dyke supplied the comedy
and Mr. Hyde a clever step-dance.

Bert Levy, the artist from Australia,
gave a good exhibition of drawing.
Johnny Dooley and Yvette Rugel, a
comedy pair, were very much appreci-
ated. Mr. Dooley, a typical clown,
kept the house in continuous laugh-
ter, while Miss Rugel rendered a
couple of songs very acceptably.

The final item, McLellan and Car-
son, roller skating, were up to the
standard in that department.
The whole provides variety in song,
dance, playlet and an element of light
amusement. The programme should
prove popular all through the week.

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148TH OVER SIX HUNDRED MARK

Seventy More Added—Men Re-
covered from Inoculation.

THOSE WHO JOINED

Recruiting at His Majesty's—
N.C.O.'s and Men of 148th
to Take Part.

Recruiting for the 148th Battalion
resulted in 70 men being added to the
ranks, bringing the total strength to
the 650 mark. The men have all fully
recovered from their inoculation, and
generally speaking, suffered little dis-
comfort.

Amongst those who have recently
joined are:

Alex. Forrester, Montreal, 5 years
with the Scottish Rifles, of which two
years was spent in the South African
war. He has four bars to the King's
and Queen's medals.

W. C. Leavitt Verdun, who had one
brother killed with the 13th Battalion;
another is with the 15th A.M.C.
Wm. H. Parr, Montreal, who was
five years with the Victoria Rifles. He
has one brother with the 5th Field
Company Canadian Engineers.

George Milner, Montreal, was four
months with the McGill Contingent,
C.O.T.C., and four months with the
Auxiliary Battalion.

F. Holden, Montreal, has one brother
with the 6th Battalion Northum-
berland Fusiliers.

Harry Evans, Montreal, was one and
a half years with the 4th Field Engrs.,
P. Palmer Montreal.

C. E. Harris, Toledo, Ohio.

J. W. Tomlinson, Warden, Que.

J. E. Sparks, Warden, Que.

H. F. Hall, Cowansville.

H. E. Jones, Montreal, had military
training with the 5th R.H.C. and has
one brother with the Scots Guards.

Percy Hurst, Montreal.

F. Gratton, Montreal.

G. A. Price, Montreal.

G. C. Smythe, one and half years
with the Victoria Rifles.

J. D. Lavery, Lachute.

A. Bradbury, Montreal, has one brother
with the 60th Battalion.

G. Hoskins, Montreal.

Albert Cook, Montreal.

Theatre Recruiting.

Commencing this (Tuesday) evening
and for the balance of the week, a
number of the men of the 148th will
take part in one of the scenes of "The
Story of the Rosary," which is being
produced at His Majesty's Theatre.
Short speeches will be made every
evening by an officer of the Battalion.
The production by the George F.
Driscoll Players will be notable for
its adherence to military traditions
and etiquette. Director William Webb
has conferred with the officers of the
148th with regard to the staging of the
battle scene in the second act to se-
cure proper decorum between officer
and man in the scenes between Carl
Larose, a former officer of the Red
Dragoons who joins his old regiment
as a private soldier, and his former
fellow-officers and during the mess-
room scenes when the toast of "The
King" is drunk. There will be a good
number of N. C. O.'s and men of the
148th on the stage representing the
Red Dragoons.

GUARDS CONTINUE TO ADD RECRUITS

Many Come from Distant Points
—Men Are Taught to
Cook.

There has been quite a rush of re-
cruits to the 87th Grenadier Guards
recently. The fame of the battalion is
apparently spreading, and men are
coming in unsolicited from localities
where no effort was made to find
them, and from which no one had pre-
viously come. The size of these re-
cruits is also a feature, four arriving
from Blackville, N.B., all being over
six feet.

This recruiting spurt is considered
to be due to reports sent to friends
by men who have already joined, tell-
ing of the practical training, the ex-
cellent food and quarters, etc., which
are features of the Guards' life.

The interest taken by the men in
their work is noticeable. After a
morning spent in trench work, they
are encouraged to ask questions about
what has been done, and the officers
are kept busy answering. A few days
ago, one of the companies made an at-
tack on the line of trenches with
dummy bombs, and all the parapher-
nalia that would be used in the real
thing. In view of the importance of
machine guns in this war, it is the in-
tention to have all the officers of the
battalion trained to handle both the
Cox and Lewis guns, and special
courses under the direction of the ma-
chine gun officer are now being held.

Another useful feature of the train-
ing is teaching the men to cook. In
the trenches every man is his own
cook, and it was suggested by H.R.H.,
the Duke of Connaught, when he in-
spected the battalion some weeks ago,
that cooking would be a useful ac-
complishment. The suggestion was at
once taken up, and every day a cer-
tain number of men from each com-
pany are on duty in the kitchens
learning what will add greatly to their
comfort and efficiency at the front.

Some marvellous scores are being
made on the ranges by the crack shots
of the Guards, and it looks as if the
battalion would be exceptionally
strong in snipers. In order not to
rush the men in this most important
branch of their training, each man
fired a certain number of rounds,
after which shooting was dropped for
a time and bayonet fighting taken up.
Next week the men go back to the
ranges again, and after a time will
change off to another branch of work.
Thus interest in the training is main-
tained among all ranks.

What's On

To-day.

12.00—Meeting Arts '17.
1.00—Meeting R.V.C. '17, Common
Room.
4.30—Wicksteed Comp. practice.
4.45—Drill C.O.T.C. students.
5.00—Chemistry Society meeting.
5.30—Gym. classes.
7.45—C.O.T.C. drill.

Hockey Hours.

12.1—Arts '16 and '17.
3.4—Arts '19.
4.7—Skating.
7.8—Science '17.
8.9—Junior team.
9.10—Medicine '20.

Couling.

March 1—Med. '18 Matinee.
March 1—7.45 p.m., members of
Cercle Francais meet at Union.
March 1—News Board meeting at
4.30 in Daily Office.
March 1—Nominations close for Sci-
ence Undergrad. offices.
March 2—Orchestral concert, R.V.C.
March 2—C. O. T. C. parade at 7.45
p.m.
March 3—Election, Science Under-
graduates' Society.
March 3—Nominations for Students'
Council close.
March 5—Special students' service,
American Presbyterian Church.
March 6—MacNaughton reading
contest.
March 10—Arts smoker.
March 16—Reford Cup contest.



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